# The New York Store AND WE WIN AGAIN

Established 1853.

# Always on the Lookout

For extra good bargains to surprise our patrons. This time it's DRAPERY SILKS Front Bargain Table.

We bought the surplus stock of a big manufacturer -- almost half the regular 3,000 yards in all--they're Florentine

Drapery Silks, in black and plain colors, 33c a yard.

Never sold less than 50c. Now walk straight down the center aisle, and you'll find these TWO GLOV BARGAINS

Extra value 50c Mitts in black and cream, for 35c a pair. Fine 75c quality Elbow Mitts at 50c a

## Don't forget the sale of Damaged Furniture, fourth floor. Pettis Dry Goods Co

AN ARMY OF WHIST DEVOTEES.

The Game Has Made Rapid Strides in Popularity of Late New York Commercial Advertiser.

Whist is now the favorite game to while away an evening at all the fashionable resorts, and it is growing in popularity. America boasts a league of ninetyfour clubs, with a total membership of more than 14,000, and sustaining a monthly periodical devoted solely to the interests of the game. This periodical keeps its readers well informed on all puzzling questions that arise and gives them an opportunity to solve or receive the benefit of the solution of different problems which the last players encounter.

Modern whist has revealed possibilities unsuspected in the time of Hoyle, and he would stand dazed before the latest volume on scientific whist, with its six hundred pages. While America claims much of the glory for the developments of the last ten years, to England is due the honor of realizing the worth of the game and keeping it alive through a century and a half. The French are not whist players, and have added little to whist literature, yet the world has never produced a more brilliant player than Deschappelles, and some of his fine strikes have not been excelled in forty years.

The growth of the game during the last ten years has rather run along the line of system than in the direction of strategy. Many of the old players deplore this fact, crying that we are, through the sci-entific method, killing the individuality of the game; that it is becoming a game of conventionality at the expense of character. It is no doubt true that many in looking after method forget the spirit, but can we afford to dispense with the conventionalities? It is a master who dares offend. Conventionalities are natural laws, developed by experience, and not the result of arbitrary ruling. Those who are young in experience may not realize that conventionality instead of warring against character, helps to form it. Those who are strong enough to know how and when to depart from conventionality may not realize how necessary it is for the beginner. Rapid growth is safest when kept along the

well-timed lines. One of the happiest directions that this whist enthusiasm has taken is among the gentler sex. Women are fast proving their right to recognition as whist players. They have for the last four years held almost undisputed sway as whist teachers, and one has been styled by no less a master than Cavendish "The Queen of Whist."

## A PEACEMAKER.

An American Gun That Portends a Change in the Art of War. Philadelphia Record.

The pneumatic dynamite gun seems to have been at last brought to a state of perfection which entitles it to the first place among modern engines of war. The bold idea, first conceived by Capt. Zalinski, of the United States army, to construct a gun from which a projectile loaded with a quarter of a ton of dynamite could be hurled, was hailed as portending a revolution in the art of war. The partial success of the weapon at the trials by the British ordnance officers at Shoeburyness in 1891 raised hopes, which were dashed down, however, by the abandonment of the pneumatic gun by the United States Navy Department after its tests on board the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius had proved it too inaccurate of fire to be valuable.

The results obtained at the trials of the 15-inch pneumatic guns, which have been going on under the supervision of the Ordnance Board at Sandy Hook during the past three days, are astonishing. It is no longer possible to inveigh against the weapon because of its alleged inaccuracy. Eight shells in succession, each loaded with a little mine of nitro-gelatin, the highest form of explosive known, were hurled a distance of over two miles out to sea, and all of them were planted within a quadrangle 30 feet wide by 120 feet long. In other words, each of the shells would have hit a mark no larger than an ordinary torpedo boat. The explosive energy confined in each shell was sufficient to annihilate anything affoat or ashore which came within range of its influence. Landed on, or under, or beside a war ship the shells would have reduced the stoutest vessel affoat to a shapeless mass. The accuracy of fire attained at the trials was far greater than was necessary; a parallelogram measuring 90 feet by 360 feet having been estimated as the "danger area," in which the quantity of dynamite exploded would prove fatal to a war ship that might become a target for the gunner. The advent of the dynamite gun has begun a revolution in the art of war. If it be in the intergame for nations to engage, then this new and horrid engine of war may prove to be a real peacemaker.

## AMERICANS HAVE BAD TEETH. This, It Is Said, Accounts for the Multitude of Dentists.

Washington Post.

The French nation has recently been put in possession of some remarkable information in regard to American "teeth fac-tories." United States Commercial Agent Murphy, at Luxembourg, has sent to the Department of State the following translation of a report on artificial teeth: "It is in America that the worst teeth are found, which accounts for the multitude of dentists, more or less American, scattered over the globe, and especially for the importance of American fabrications of everything appertaining to the art of the dentist. If it is possible to believe authentic documents the cost of an artificial tooth at the factory in the United States should not exceed 30 or 35 cents. One of these factories in New York sells not less than 8,000,000 of these teeth per annum. The teeth are porcelain, covered with a special enamel, the application of which is so dellcate that there are not two teeth which are tinted exactly alike. Moreover, there are about fifty different tints which are artificially obtained, corresponding to the color variations of natural teeth. The imitation is carried so far as to simulate defects, which render the illusion more complete. If these dispatches are credible the factory stocks ought to be quickly exhausted."

## Mark Twain's Early Record.

The Critic. When Mark Twain was a little boy, foreseeing his future celebrity as a teller of tall tales, he began to practice the art of yarn spinning on all about him. Some of the neighbors-distressed by the seriousness with which he told them things that taxed their credulity beyond its carrying powerwaited upon Mrs. Clemens and condoled with her. "It must be sad," said they, "never to know what to believe from the But the boy's her did not share their distress. "I arways know just what to believe," she replied. "I rule out 95 per cent. of everything he tells me, and know the rest is The raconteur has since been heard to say that no one has ever sized up his stories so correctly as his mother did.

## He Threw Himself.

Buffalo Express.

"Now," said the city editor to the new reporter, "here are some facts about a wedding that took place this afternoon. Throw yourself.' The new reporter took the facts and threw himself. This is the way he began the second paragraph: "The bride walked into the church on her brother's arm to the strains of the Mendelssohn wedding march dressed in white." He was thrown.

# The Only.

Chicago Tribune. "There never was a husband," exclaimed Mrs. Strongmind, "that was worth his "And only one wife," meekly replied the husband. "Her name, my dear, I think,

INDIANAPOLIS TAKES ANOTHER GAME FROM GRAND RAPIDS.

Grand Rally in the Eighth Inning Results in a Score of 15 to 12-Umpire Mobbed at Toledo.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich, Aug. 26,-The Hoosiers won to-day with a grand rally with the stick in the eighth inning, when a single by Motz, a triple by Murphy and home runs by Gray and Roat earned four

The "Rustlers" pounded Mr. Phillips in the fifth inning for seven hits, with a total of fifteen bases, and made seven runs. Callopy opened up with a single and scored on Spies's home-run drive. Parker got first on Roat's fumble. Wright singled, and Parker scored on Caruthers's double. Carroll hit the ball over the fence and Wright and Caruthers scored. Then George singled and scored on Callopy's double. When Spies came to bat for the second time he sent a long drive to left field. It looked like another home run, but McCarthy reached up almost to the fence top and gathered the ball in his hand, retiring the side. Killeen pitched two innings, and, although only four hits were made off him, he was taken out and Parker substituted. After his drubbing in the fifth Phillips continued to pitch ball, and could not be touched thereafter. If Killeen had been kept in the local team would have won in all probabilities, for Parker weakened in the latter part of the game. Wright played a fine game in center and Gray made a great catch of George's foul in the seventh. In the fourth Motz made a fine running catch of Caruthers's high foul.

ı	Both teams played hard	to	wi	n, a	nd	put
1	up a brilliant game in th	e fi	eld.	Sco	re:	
ı	Grand Rapids. A.B.	R.	H.	0.	A.	E.
á	Wright, m 4	2	3	5	1	
B	Caruthers, 1 6	2	2	4	1	0
ı	Carroll, r 5	1	2	4	0	0
ı	George, 1 5	2	2	1	0	0
1	Callopy, 3 3	1	3	4	- 0	1
ı	Sples, c 5	1	2	1	0	0
1	Wheelock, s 5	1	2	2	2	0
١	Eagan, 2 5	1	2 2 2 2 2 2	2	1	1
9	Killeen, p 1	0	0	0	0	0
H	Parker, p 4	1	0	1	1	0
ı			-	_	_	-
ì	Totals45	12	18	24	6	2
ı	Indianapolis. A.B.			Ο.	A.	E.
1	McCarthy, 1 4	3	2	3	0	0
ı	Henry, r 5	1	4	2	1	1
a	Grav. C 5	2	2	5	0	0
ı	Motz, 1 3	1	2	. 9	-0	- 9
ı	Mills, 3 3	- 0	0	1	2	1
ı	Murphy, m 5	3	3	3	0	0
Ø	Roat, S 5	1	1	2	3	1
ı	Shields, 2 5	2	2	2	3	0
ı	Phillips, p 5	3	3	0.	1	0
П						

Totals ......42 15 19 27 10 Grand Rapids......2 0 0 3 7 0 0 0 0-12 Indianapolis ........ 4 0 2 0 1 3 4 4-15 Earned runs-Grand Rapids, 5; Indianapo-

Two-base hits-Caruthers, Carroll, Callopy, Egan, Henry, Motz, Shields, Phillips. Three-base hits-McCarthy (2), Murphy. Home runs-Carroll, Spies, Wheelock, Henry, Gray, Roat, Phillips. Sacrifice hit-Roat. Stolen bases-Carroll, George, Gray. Bases on balls-Wright (2), McCarthy,

First base on errors-Grand Rapids, 3; Indianapolis, 1. Left on bases-Grand Rapids, 8; Indianapolis, 6 Struck out-Carroll, Egan, Phillips. Double plays-Egan to Wheelock; Roat to Shields to Motz. Passed balls-Gray, 2. Time-2:00.

Umpire-Earl. Detroit, 7; Toledo, 6.

TOLEDO, Aug. 26.-Lack of team work rather than poor playing lost to-day's game for the home club. An unreasonable mob of bleacher "cranks" swarmed upon the diamond in the last inning, when, with one run in, Hatfield was called out for interference and was with difficulty kept from attacking umpire McQuaide. Quiet was restored, but the Toledos failed to tie the score and the mob started for Mc-Quaide in earnest. The home team ran to his protection and kept the "cranks" back, but not before several blows were exchanged, McQuaide receiving one in the face. While the visiting players were driving down town stones were thrown at them and several small fights resulted. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Batteries-Hughey and McFarland; Gayle and Jantzen. Earned runs-Toledo, 4; Detroit, 3. Two-base hit-Niland, Three-base hit-Hughey. Passed bails-McFarland; Jantzen (2.) Double plays-Raymond and Dooley; York and Dooley; Niland and Pecord. Bases on balls-Off Gayle, 2. Hit by pitcher-Everett. Struck out-By Hughey, 5; by Gayle, 2. Bases on errors—Toledo, 3; Detroit, 2. Left on bases—Toledo, 6; Detroit, 4. Time—2:00. Umpire—McQuaide,

Kansas City, 15; Sloux City, 7.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 26.-The biggest crowd in the history of baseball in Kansas City, numbering by actual count 10,196 persons, saw the "Blues" take the third successive game from the Sioux City "Huskers" to-day. The victory is the eleventh straight for the "Blues" and puts them virtually on an equality with Sioux City in the pennant race. Score:

Kansas City.0 3 1 0 4 0 Sioux City...0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 2-7 17 2 Batteries-Daniels and Donahue; Cunningham and Boyle. Earned runs-Kansas City, 9; Sioux City, 3. Two-base hits—Klusman (2), Nichol (2), Stallings, Hernon. Three-base hits—Manning (2.) Home run— Niles. Sacrifice hit-Marr. Stolen bases-Manning, Hogriever, Stewart. Double plays—Beard, Manning and Klusman; Holohan, Stewart and McCauley. Bases on balls-Off Daniels, 1; off Cunningham, 5 Struck out-By Daniels, 4. Passed balls-Donahue, 1; Boyle, 1. Time-2:05. Umpire

Minneapolis, 17; Milwaukee, S. MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 26.-Minneapolis won to-day's game easily by batting Rettger all over the field, Hines alone hitting for three triples and two singles. There was some remarkable fielding on both sides. Score:

Minneapolis .2 0 2 3 0 3 4 1 2—17 22 4 Milwaukee ...3 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 2—8 10 5 Batteries-Baker and Burrell; Rettger, Dolan and Johnson, Earned runs-Minne-apolis, 8; Milwaukee, " Two-base hits-Burns, Crooks, Hulen and Rettger. Threebase hits—Hines (3). Werden. Stolen bases—Crooks, Hines, Hulen (2). Burrell, Goodenough, Carey, Long, Kirtley, Baker. Double plays—Clingman and Carey; Klopf and Carey; Klopf and Taylor; Crooks, Hulen and Werden; Burns, Hulen and Crooks. Bases on balls-Off Baker, 5; off Rettger, 8. Hit by pitched ball-By Baker, 3. Struck out-By Rettger, 3. Time-2:25. Umpire-McDonald.

#### Western Lengue Race. Games, Wor. Lost, Per ct. Sioux City......102 .578 .574 .557 .546 Kansas City.....10 Minneapolis .... 97 Toledo ..... 97 .480 .475 Indianapolis Grand Rapids...101 Detroit ......100 Milwaukee ..... 95

# Elwood, 8; Kokomo, 2.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 26.-Elwood and Kokomo played a fine game of ball at the park, this afternoon, resulting in a victory for Elwood. The game was witnessed by a very large crowd, and the main feature was the catching of Woods, Score:

Kokomo ...... 0 0 1 1 0 Elwood ...... 2 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 \*-8 Batteries-Elwood, Bowen and Kerse; Kokomo, Sowders and Kimmen. Base hits -Elwood, 11; Kokomo, 1. Struck out- By Bowen, 7; by Sowders, 5. Bases on balls-Kokomo, 1; Elwood, 4. McAllister, second baseman for the Ko-komo team, had his right shoulder dislocated while attempting to slide bases. The injured member was pulled back into place and the game proceeded.

Schriver's Great Catch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 .- William Schriver, the catcher of the Chicago Baseball Club, yesterday caught a ball thrown from the top of the Washington monument, a distance of five hundred feet. Messrs. Griffith and Hutchinson of the Chicago club, went to the top of the monument, and Griffith tossed the ball from the north

window. Shriver braced himself and caught the ball square, amid the applause of the spectators.

Winchester, 8; Portland, 7.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WINCHESTER, Ind., Aug. 26.-One of the most hotly contested games ever played on the Winchester ball grounds was decided here to-day. The home team had met the visitors in four games, and the result was two games each, and by agreement the rub was played to-day in a twelve-inning contest. The attendance was two thousand. The batteries were Walters and Menaith and Ingram and Sheppard. Score:

Winchester ......... 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—8 Portland .......... 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 0 0—7 Base hits-Winchester, 9; Portland, Two-base hits-Winchester, 2: Portland, Three-base hits-Winchester, 1; Portland, Time-2:25.

Decided by the Umpire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADISON, Ind., Aug. 28 .- The game between Madison and Columbus to-day was given to the former by the umpire. In the last half of the ninth inning, with the score 6 to 3 in favor of Columbus, Madison had the bases full and no one out, Columbus refused to play.

### Chailenge from Spencer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SPENCER, Ind., Aug. 26.-The Spencer ball club defeated Stinesville to-day, 39 to 20. The features of the game were Matthews's pitching, Williams's batting, two home runs and nothing less than two-base hits. Spencer is now ready for games with

Farmland Won.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FARMLAND, Ind., Aug. 26.-In the ball game at Mills's lake, to-day, between the Farmland and Parker City clubs, the score was 12 to 8 in favor of the former. The feature was the pitching of Barker of the home team.

The Eagles and the Brightwoods. The Eagles defeated the Brightwoods, yesterday, on the Brightwood grounds, by a score of 10 to 9.

Rode Ten Miles in 26:12. CHICAGO, Aug. 26.-William Gardner, of the Columbia Wheelmen, to-day in the annual road race of the club lowered the American record for the ten-mile road race to 26:12. The previous record was 27:17 4-5. Several other riders also beat the latter

## STREET-CAR HORSES. Over 5,000 Thrown Out of Work in

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Times. Over five thousand Philadelphia street-car horses are looking for work. The advent of

the trolley was a knockout blow to the car horse. The equine that once stumbled and slipped as he jogged along the street, slowly dragging behing him a small, stuffy car, has given place to the invisible but powerful current that propels the large, comfortable and well-lighted vehicles up steep grades and in all kinds of weather with a regularity that never varies. The days of his bondage are ended. He is now waiting patiently to be sold out of slavery, when he will take up the more commonplace occupation of dragging a plow or hauling a dray. Since the various street-car lines have adopted the trolley their live stock has been put up for sale with the result that horses have become a drug in the local market. Fine animals that two years ago were bought for \$150 are now being sold at auction at the various bazars for \$60 and \$70.

The general impression is that street car horses are a very inferior grade of stock picked up at a low price after they have been discarded by farmers and teamsters. This is not the case. Horses for railway use are carefully selected from the best stock that can be found and are purchased at a good price. Most of them come from the West. In the Western States the breeding of horses for street-railway service was once an important industry, but since the trolley has gained such a strong hold upon street-railway transit it has dwindled to almost nothing, and stockmen in this business find themselves greatly embarrassed by the falling off in the demand for good horses.

Stable boss Jeffries, who has charge of the barns of the Philadelphia Traction Company at Forty-first and Haverford streets, said yesterday: "Before the intro duction of the trolley on our lines we had something over 5,000 head of horses. The Thirteenth and Fifteenth-street lines used about 700 head. On the Nineteenth and Twentieth 600 head were used. Five hundred and fifty horses were needed to operate the Seventeenth and Nineteeth and the Twelfth and Sixteenth streets lines. The Lancaster avenue line employed 450 head and the Chestnut and Walnut streets line about 300. We had as many more on our smaller lines, besides string teams and horses for carriage and wagon purposes. "When the trolley went into operation the horses of the various lines were sent out here. We picked out the best and kept them for our own use, sending the others to the different bazars to be sold. Most of them for half the price that was paid for them. We rarely pay less than \$150 for a horse. Some that we have cost \$170. These are ordinary car horses. They are purchased mostly in large lots. For instance, a man has a contract to furnish us with so many carloads of horses at so much per head. He buys them in the West and ships them on. They are examined by Mr. Gorman, the general superintendent, and those that are not suitable are rejected. We are very careful in our selection to get good, strong, healthy, deep-ribbed animals, for a poor horse

couldn't stand the strain any length of "The average length of time that a horse is fit for railway use is four years. They generally give out in the feet or in the knees. After a few months' rest they are as good as ever, though, and make excellent farm horses. We have sent hundreds of them to the country. The general impression is that street-car horses are terribly abused. That is not so. They get the best of care and the work is not hard. A horse makes only two trips a day. If the route is short he makes three. The greatest strain is in the stopping and start-

"Sometimes we get new horses that are particularly fractious and we have to give them a number of extra trips each day to take the ginger out of them. The average cost of feeding each horse is about fifty cents a day. Each horse gets seventeeen pounds of corn a day, ground up with hay and bran. Street-car horses are better taken care of than most of the horses driven in drays and delivery wagons. We have to be careful of them to make them last. There is one man for every sixteeen head, and they are cleaned and rubbed down after every trip and fed regularly three times a

"Some of the horses know more than the men. They get to be very familiar with their work, and know just exactly where to go. We had a blind horse here which went about the place as easily as if he had had a dozen eyes. He could find his stall every time without being led to it."

### Dyed His Lawn Red. London Answers.

When the green carnation died a natural death two years ago many people shook their heads and feared something worse would take its place. And these wiseacres had not long to wait, for several young gentlemen appeared at the next year's Goodwood with scarlet and buff lilies of the valley in their buttonholes. But it still remained for a gentleman who owns a trim villa on the summit of Muswell Hill-not many hundred yards from the whilom famous Alexandra Palace -to carry out the idea on a trifle more extensive scale. The other afternoon he gave a garden party, when imagine the astonishment of the earlier-arrived guests to behold a luxurious lawn covered with grass, not green, but of a dark Turkey red, closely bordering on purple. All admired it, however, and reveled in its warmth of tint-comparing the lawn to an immense red rug. It afterwards appeared that the lawn had been cut up into sods, and the grass roots impregnated with a chemical dye before being put back again, not once, but thrice, in as many successive days. The dye was thus conveyed to the

## The New Tariff and the Farmer.

New York Advertiser The Canadian farmers would doubtless be pleased to come stealthily over the border this fall and cast their vest pocket ballots for the straight Democratic ticket. Our new tariff bill, if it lasts, has solved the problem of existence for them. They are on top of the heap. The McKinley duty on hay was \$4 a ton, while the Sugar Trust's bill cuts it down to \$2. Nor is hay all. The following table shows the per cent. of reduction on several important products from that of the McKinley bill: Potatoes, 40 per cent. Hay, 40 per cent. Straw, 50 per cent. Corn, 10 per cent. Barley, 531 per cent. Onlons, 50 per cent. Poultry, 50 per cent. Cattle, 68 per cent. Horses, 36 per cent. Eggs, 40 per cent.

Sheep, 21 per cent. Mules, 78 per cent. Hogs, 66 per cent. To this add free wool, and the Canadian farmer has reason to thank Grover and take courage.

An incendiary fire at No. 22 Lincoln lane, last night, damaged a house to the extent of \$10, while a blaze at 591 Madison avenue damaged a barn to the extent of \$5.

# VERY QUEER COUNTRY

CURIOUS MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE OF COREA.

Women Regarded as Cattle, Except for One Day in the Year, When Their Lords Must Keep Silent.

New York Recorder. Dr. John B. Busteed, who recently marrier Miss Georgenia Spears, of 217 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn, and who took his bride away to Corea, where he has an important position in the medical hospital there, told a reporter a few interesting facts concerning the country which is the bone of contention between Japan and China.

"In the first place," said Dr. Busteed, "the Coreans are a distinct race from the Chinese. In neither personal nor physical characteristics, nor in language nor customs, do they in any way resemble the Chinese. There is a great misapprehension concerning the country of Corea itself. Many people even do not appear to know where it lies, and have the idea that it is very much larger than it is. As a matter of fact, it is just about the size of Minnesota, and is a peninsula, extending down between the Yellow sea and the Japan sea. "It is rather hilly, but there are no large mountains, and what forests were there a hundred years ago have been completely obliterated, and wood is as expensive a commodity as coal, and one of the curious sights of the country is to see the natives working over the earth with rakes in the endeavor to loosen from the ground a stray stick or so of wood. One can see them on pleasant evenings by the hundreds combing over the hills in this way. The population of Corea is certainly not over fourteen million, but the methods of taking the census are so crude and imperfect that there is no certain way of arriving within a few millions of the actual number. Indoubtedly the Coreans are the least civilized and the least affected by modern civilization of any of the large groups of Aslatics; in fact, they are practically savages, as far as the employment of modern arts and sciences goes, although their disposition is mild.

RELIGION AND POLITICS. "The Coreans are rather more akin to the Japanese, or to the inhabitants of the Loo-Choo islands, than they are to the Chinese. While very few of them can read either Japanese or Chinese, the most of those who have occasion to use writing at all employ Chinese words-that is, the signs for them, although they cannot speak

Chinese, as a rule. "What religion they have may be styled that of Buddha. Their political institutions are entirely different from those of the Chinese. The government of the country is an absolute monarchy in the strictest sense of all that this term implies. There is an hereditary privileged aristocracy, and the King is completely under the control of the Queen, whose family is all-powerful in Corea. In spite of the absolute monarchical government within Corea itself the Queen's family is in reality subject to and rather dependent on the Chinese Emperor, and this Chinese domination of Corea is at the bottom of the present war.

"Japan has been looking for fifty years for a chance to go to war with China, but the wily diplomacy of the Chinese has not afforded Japan the required excuse. Finally, goaded to desperation, the Japanese have made a casus belli out of the following incident. Kim Ok Kun was a Corean who was banished to Japan for leading or heading an insurrection against the misgovernment of the petty rulers of Corea, each of whom is all powerful in his district: in fact, | they have developed the system of pantatalsm, which New Yorkers have imagined peculiar to their own police force, into a code so perfect that it completely throws into the shade all the blackmailing ever done by the blue coats of the metropolis.

"The people of Corea had been protesting in a mild way, according to their nature, against these injustices for many years, and are continuing their protests now. It was ten years ago when Kim Ok Kun started to throw off the yoke which these petty magistrates had placed over the necks of the people. For this he was banished from Corea and sought asylum in Japan, where he became a naturalized

THAT WILY HONG. "The Corean government learned that he was fomenting trouble against the magistrates, in trying to induce the Japanese to interfere in behalf of the people of Corea, and so the Corean King sent an emissary named Hong to Japan to make the acquaintance of Kun, and, if possible, bring him back to Corea for punishment. This Hong did in a very diplomatic manner, and Kun thought that Hong was his best friend. Then, under a pretext, Hong induced Kun to accompany him to Shanghai. There he was placed aboard a Chinese gunboat and taken to the city of Seoul, which

is the capital of Corea. "That the Chinese should interfere in behalf of the Coreans and take a Corean prisoner aboard one of their gunboats so angered the Japanese that they sent a body of 6,500 troops to Corea on the pretense of protecting Japanese subjects who were in Corea from the extortions and outrages of the petty magistrates. And this was a funny thing-the quiet way in which those Japanese were landed. It was as if they had dropped out of the skies. No notice was had of their approach until the Corean citizens woke up one morning and found the Japanese encamped outside the walls of Chemulpo, the seaport of Seoul. "What port in Japan they came from is not known, although it must have been from one of the smaller ones on the west coast. They offered no violence at all to he native Coreans nor to what Chinese they found in and near Chemulpo, but stated quietly that they were there to protect Japanese citizens, and they declined the invitation of the King to withdraw. Thereupon the Chinese sent troops to Corea, saying it was necessary that the Japanese forces be watched, lest they commit outrages, and then war was declared. The Coreans are a very interesting people for Americans or Europeans to study, and have very many quaint customs. They are divided into three classes-the coolies, who do most of the work; what they call the middle or merchant class, and the nobility, Yung Bans. All classes wear costumes of white linen and cotton, the only difference, as a rule, being in the texture of the cloths. The women of the Yung Ban class never go out of doors, or are supposed, at least, never to go out, and are condemned, therefore, to spend most of their lives in a one-storied plaster and mud house, which is the typical residence of Corea. There are no wood floors in

we comprehend it, and are content to sit on the floor. MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

these houses, the hard clay being merely

packed and covered with matting or rugs.

The Coreans know nothing of furniture as

"Many of the women, especially when young, are good looking. They are supposed never to see a man outside their own family until they are married, and they do not see their bridegroom until the marriage day-until, in fact, he is brought into the room where the ceremony is to take place. Marriages are arranged entirely by the heads of families, and this peculiar custom plays some funny pranks with Cupid. Very often some young girl of sixteen finds herself fastened for life to a man forty years older than she, who may be hideously ugly and deformed or disagreeable, but yet who is considered an advantageous match. On the other hand occasionally young men find themselves mated to old women for similar worldly considerations. When the bride to be married she is conducted to the best room in the house and surrounded by her relatives, who carry presents, which they expect will help her in starting at housekeeping. She is seated at one end of the room and her relatives sur-round her, much after the fashion of cour-tiers around their sovereign. When she and her party are arranged the groom and his party, who have been waiting outside the house, are conducted to her. Then the two who are to be married stand up, a priest performs a simple ceremony, each of the contracting persons swears eterna devotion to the other, they shake hands and then depart to a home which the bridegroom has prepared. Then comes a strange sort of proceeding which civilized brides and grooms think very amusing. The bride has one-half of the house set apart for her use and the groom has the other half, each occupying separate parts of the house, and when they enter the house they go to the apartments set aside for them.

HER ONE CHANCE. "While women are practically regarded as cattle in Corea, still there is one day in the year on which man has to stand from under. This is called 'Women's day' and occurs toward the latter end of April. It begins at midnight and continues until comes up in the House. Kilgore is a

the following midnight. During that time all men are supposed to keep off the streets, and any man found on the streets is liable to fine or imprisonment unless he has a special passport from the Governor of the province. On this one day women take full advantage of the opportunity which it affords them to leave their prisons, as their homes practically are. They visit any part of the city they wish or any part of the surrounding country, provided they are able to return to their homes at the end of the stipulated period of freedom. Should a woman meet a man on the sidewalk it is her privilege to push him into the gutter if she wishes, although custom and tradition are so strong that the men who venture out during that day are very few.

"Corea is divided into eight provinces

each province having a Governor. Each

of the cities has a magistrate correspond-

ing to our Mayor, who is called Quansa,

and the judges correspond to our civil judges in their functions, but the entire government of the country is very lax, the magistrates practically doing as they please, the King being unable to keep any watch over their movements which would enable him to protect his unfortunate sub jects. The Corean army consists of 5,000 men, a very small proportion of whom are armed with modern rifles, the balance of the army carrying old-fashioned spears, and in some cases wooden swords. The entire army is used by the King as a bodyguard, and it is very amusing to see him going through the streets of his capital surrounded by his pompous little army.
"There are about 150 Europeans and Americans in the city of Seoul, which is twenty-five miles from Chemulpo, the seaport. It is a walled city, situated among the hills, and its population is 150,000. There are a few brick buildings built by Europeans or Americans, but all the rest are of the plaster peculiar to the structures of Corea. Of the 150 foreigners in Seoul seventy-five are Americans. They are mission-aries, doctors, merchants and travelers. The Europeans and Americans form a very pleasant colony and give very agreeable entertainments. The Coreans are amazed at the customs of us Americans and Europeans, and stare with open-mouthed astonshment when we walk along the street arm in arm with our wives or women acquaintance, although they hold us in very high esteem. Physicians are particularly well thought of.

### ELECTRICITY IN HARNESS. Its Varied Uses and the Possibilities of the Future.

New York Sun.

"Sanguine men used to prophesy four or five years ago," said a New Yorker interested in electrical storage batteries, "that elictricity in time would come to be delivered around town like milk. I was in another department of the business and laughed at the suggestion, but I'm running just such electrical milk routes.' While this is true, it is also true that this country, so quick to invent and to try the inventions of others, has been slower than Europe to accept the storage battery. Experts say that this is in part traceable to litigation over patents and in part to misrepresentations as to the work that the storage battery can do. It is pretty well demonstrated that the lead battery, in its present most successful form, has reached the limit of its development. It has not been materially improved in several years, and electricians now await the inventor that shall present to the world a more effective battery vastly lighter than any yet in use.

Until such an invention shall have been made the storage battery is not likely to compete with the trolley system in the propulsion of land vehicles running upon rails, The battery carried by an ordinary street car weighs 2,000 pounds, and the battery nécessary to enable a locomotive engine to draw even a light train of cars must have enormous weight. Even the electrical road wagon of two-horse power must carry about 600 pounds of battery. In spite of the drawbacks of the storage battery in its present form it has a wide use in Europe, and its use in this country is slowly growing. There are about four sorts of batteries in successful use, and perhaps less than half a dozen concerns in New York that make a specialty of furnishing and charging batteries. The storage battery is used in and about New York chiefly for running light machinery, as the phonograph, ventilating fans, the new kinetoscope and the sewing machine. It is used for electric lighting in suburban houses beyond the reach of other and cheaper systems of lighting, for illuminating signs, for driving dental engines of one sort or another, for lighting in dental and surgical practice and for driving electrical launches. The demand for storage batteries is not great for any one of these purposes, but in the aggregate it is considerable. The large electric lighting concerns are beginning to use storage batteries as

adjuncts at times when there is a sudden great demand for light. They are used extensively in Europe for this purpose, but as yet only one central station in this city makes such use of the storage battery. The storage battery as a means of running the sewing machine and for domestic lighting is a luxury. The batteries and the motor for running a sewing machine cost about \$50. After that the cost of running the machine is about \$1.50 per month, if it is run pretty constantly. Housekeepers who have the motor can rent the charged battery at about \$2.50 per month, and that is perhaps about the usual method of doing the thing, as the wise housekeeper concentrates her sewing as far as possible and gets the bulk of it done twice a year. A charged battery may be depended upon with certainty to retain its charge from four to six months when left unused

Only wealthy persons with large houses to light and in isolated regions indulge in the luxury of the storage battery system for electric lighting. It is usual to employ as motive power for generating the elec-tricity a gasoline engine. This engine, with the dynamo and the necessary number of storage batteries, will cost about \$2,500. There must be some one to look after the engine. An intelligent servant can do this. The lights themselves cost about 1/2 cent per hour each. Ex-Vice President Morton has such a plant at his country home, and there are a few others in use by wealthy families the country over. There are about three hundred phono-

graphs in use here, and all of them are run by storage batteries. A single cell serves the purpose, and it must be charged about every two weeks, unless the phonograph be in constant use, when it must be charged oftener. It costs about \$36 a year to run a phonograph by electricity. The kinetoscope requires four cells. There are rather less than two score kinetoscopes running in New York, and it The batteries of these and of the phono graphs are constantly passing back and forth between the storage stations and the offices where the instruments are in use, and in these cases the figure of the milk route is pretty closely realized. American dentists have taken to the storage battery as a safe and effective means of obtaining light and power in delicate operations. They now grind out holes in your teeth by means of electrically driven instruments of torture, and with tiny in-candescent lamps and little reflecting mirrors explore the darkest dental cavities. The surgeons, too, have accepted the storage battery, and the gagged patient swallows the electric lamp of smaller diameter than a lady's little finger, and by means of the current from a storage battery obtains an inward illumination that enables the doctor outside to guess at all sorts of things. Whatever accident may happen

in the course of the operation no harm can

come to the patient from the low-pressure

current of electricity.
It is believed that there is a field for the storage battery in the lighting of yachts, but the thing is yet in its infancy. George E. C holm has his schooner yacht Way-farer thus lighted. The yacht has for tender a small naphtha launch, and this launch furnishes the power by which the electricity for lighting the yacht is generated and stored. The launch is tied fast and its machinery is run for five or six hours, while the batteries are stored so as to furnish light for twenty-four hours. The plant for such a lighting system costs \$250 to \$500. The world's fair widely advertised the kind of electric launch that is driven by means of the storage battery, and there is a considerable number of these boats used the country over, though the number belonging to this port is not great. The system has been much more successfully applied to water locomotion than to land locomotion, probably because cheaper systems of electric propulsion cannot be applied to the former as they can to the latter. The United States navy has come to use the storage battery launches. When electrical generators become more common ashore the electric launch will have a greater vogue, and when the still apparently distant invention of the lighter battery shall be realized the electric boat will suddenly find a widened field. Those interested in the development of the storage battery are perhaps the least sanguine of the men engaged in the electrical business. The increasing cheapness of other methods of applying electrical power and the apparent standstill of the storage battery at its present point of effectiveness have restricted the application

Meanwhile those in the storage battery business are industriously seeking new ap plications of electricity clearly within their field and awaiting with anxiety the inventor who shall demonstrate the practicability of the storage battery as a source of power for every species of mechanical labor and locomotion.

Kilgore Given the Bounce. . Washington Special.

Constantine Buckley Kilgore, of Wills Point, Tex., is on his way to the silurian strata where back-number politicians become fossilized. The good people of his district have come to the sensible conclusion that their Representative should have some other qualifications than the physical power to kick down doors and the lung power to object to nearly everything that

BEGINNING EARLY is half the battle. Don't wait for your cough to run into Con-Sumption. There's always danger of it. The germs or seeds of this disease are all around you. All that they want is an inactive liver and the scrofulous condition that follows it, to de-

velop them. You need Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, now, to thoroughly purify your blood, build up sound, firm, honest flesh, and make every weak spot strong. It's a certain remedy for the earlier

stages of Consumption. DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir-Two of our best doctors pronounced my case consumption. I spent nearly \$300, and was no better. I concluded to try the "Golden Medical Discovery." I bought eight bottles, and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well to day as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work on the farm, although I had not done any work for soveral years. not done any work for several years. I give

you all the thanks.
Truly, your friend, William Dulawy

unique figure in the House. Notwithstanding his general kicking proclivities he has many warm friends in Washington, especially among newspaper men, to whom he was ever courteous. He was the recipient of much condolence and good-natured badinage to-day. He accepted his fate philo-sophically, saying that he had made things hum during the eight years he had been here. He had just bought a copy of Mr. Reed's rules, he said, and he thought it a very small book for such a large man to write. He had kicked his way into fame by protesting against those same rules, and now, after the Democratic House had adopted the "Czar's" rules the people of Texas were going to kick him out of Congress. Such is fate, he said.

### GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP. What It Would Mean if Applied to the Railways. New York Press.

The arbitrators appointed to investigate the great railway strike are not only receiving testimony as to the facts of that out-break, but also suggestions for the future prevention of similar controversies. Among the remedies most persistently urged is that the national government should own the railways. This would mean that every railway employe in the United States should be a servant of the government, appointed as such and bound by all the restrictions and subjected to all the influences that attend the assumption and performance of official duties. This would add to the already vast army of federal employes nearly 1,000,000 men, of whom the great majority would be in continuous service, and therefore interested, more or less, in supporting the political party to which they owed their appointment.

Are the people of the United States prepared to see this vast addition to the federal public service? We think not. Wielded by an unscrupulous chief, such a force might almost dictate the result of elections and nullify any attempted expression of the popular will. It is quite improbable also that the change would benefit the traveling public. In no other country is traveling by railway so cheap as in the United States, while the accommodations, not taking into consideration the Pullman and other special services, are distinctly better than in any other part of the world. The competition of different lines running to important points compels all of them to maintain a comparatively high standard, while the fact that the continued engage ment of employes depends largely on their good behavior gives assurance that railway servants must either do their work in a manner satisfactory to the public or look elsewhere for a living. Everybody knows how disagreeable a petty official can make himself, confident in the belief that while he pleases his political superiors he can indifferent to public complaints. Certainly it would not add to the general comfort to have every train conductor and brakeman armed with a marshal's authority, and to know that however badly such officials ran the train they would be safe in their places as long as they ran the dis-

Employes of railways owned by the gov-ernment would be bound in official servitude, of which the life of the railway postal car clerk is an example. Politics, nor would rule their selection for and their retention in office, and worthy men would find themselves pushed to the rear by glib-tongued henchmen of political "bosses." The genuine workingman would find himself at a discount, with the leaders of each caucus at a premium. Altogether, the government ownership of railways would be unfortunate alike for the workingman and the public. It would involve an addition of thousands of millions to national indebtedness for the purchase of the railways, and this alone would make the scheme utterly impracticable with any due regard to the financial credit and security of the Nation.

Let Her Laugh.

Atchison Globe Ah, well, let the summer girl laugh and giggle and have a good time. In a few years from now she will be married and will wear her winter clothes in summer, putting on a white starched tle to make it look cooler.

Rosewater's Jump.

Chicago Dispatch. Editor Rosewater has decided to sink the Republican ship in Nebraska by jumping overboard.



It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure

Backache. It has cured more cases of Leucorrhea than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity, Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness, Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the blues," and backache. These are cure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles. The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It contains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, married or single, should know about herself. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For

Kidney Complaints and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's the Vegetable Com-Liver Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache, 25c.

pound, or sent by mail, in form of pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00. Correspondence

You can address in strictest confidence, LYDIA E. PINEHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.